The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,395.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beyporo, and proceed from thence by rail.

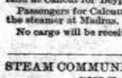
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Tenlerton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	17
,, Kurrachee	Dec. 3	,, Fao	19
,, Gwadur	4	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Lingah	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Lingah	10	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	13	,, Gwadur	25
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive Bussorah	15	Arrives Bombay	Jan. 1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £35, 2nd class £21. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co's line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Baltzhorne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraisinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps.
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
3	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—It is hereby notified that Mr. J. KNOTT has been DISCHARGED from the service of the Becherdas' Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), and is now no longer in the employment of that Company.

CHUGGONBHAI BHAICHUND, Director,
For the Chairman B. S. & W. Company, Ld.
At Surat, 16th November 1869.

ESTATE of late Major-General F. ADAMS, C. B.—The PREFERENTIAL CHARGES against this ESTATE having been PAID by the next of kin, the Committee of Adjustment, in accordance with Clause 8 of the Registrar's Debts' Act, abstain from further interference in relation to the property. Particulars of all claims against, or of monies due to, the above Estate, to be furnished within thirty days of this date, to ARTHUR E. ADAMS, Esq., 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, or to the undersigned.

H. SHEWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Mhow, 22nd November 1869. President Committee of Adjustment.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Effects of the late NOORJAHN BEGUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, the widow of the late Nawab of Surat, MEER JAFFER ALLY KHAN, deceased.

Oomrow Begum, of Bombay, the mother of the late Noorjahn Begum, deceased ..... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed applicant, Oomrow Begum, of Bombay, has applied for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Noorjahn Begum, deceased, the widow of the late Nawab of Surat, Meer Jeffer Ally Khan, deceased.—Dated this 24th day of Nov. 1869.

THACKER & CHALK, Applicant's Proctors.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PRANJEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, under the style and firm of PRANJEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS; and in partnership with Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrao Bulvant, Dowlutchund Hokumchund, Nalchund Mocumchund and Jeewandass Hurjeewandass under the name, style and firm of PRANJEEWANDASS HURGOWANDASS and COMPANY; and in partnership with Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Dowlutchund Hokumchund, and Gopalrao Balvant, under the name style and firm of HURGOWANDASS PRANJEEWANDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the Liquidation of the Estate, with the Vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

J. J. CURNIN,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, four Cylindrical Flue BOILERS, 20 feet long by 6 feet diameter, now lying in the Fort Press Company's premises in the Fort.—For particulars apply to Bombay, 22nd November 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FISHING TACKLE.

JUST IMPORTED, a large assortment of the very best quality and manufacture, specially adapted for angling in Indian waters. The attention of CASHMERE SPORTSMEN is particularly invited to this selection.

RODS.

Salmon Rods from Rs. 25 to 50. Mahseer Rods, Rs. 65 to 75.
Trolling Rods, from Rs. 20 to 50. Fly Rods, from Rs. 25 to 45.
Bamboo Rods, from Rs. 40 to 90.

WINCHES.

Bronzed Check Salmon Winches, from Rs. 35 to 65.

LINES.

Twisted Silk and Hair, Trout and Salmon Lines, 40 to 100 yards each, from 10 to 25. do. do. 30 to 100 yards each, from Rs. 10 to 35.
Extra-stout Plated Silk Lines, 40 to 150 yards each, from Rs. 7 to 25.
Extra-stout Waterproof Plated Silk Lines, 40 to 200 yards each, from Rs. 10 to 65.

TACKLE CASES.

Superior Russia Leather Universal Case, completely fitted, Rs. 75.
Superior Docible Universal Cases in Black, Russia, and Morocco Leathers, completely fitted, from Rs. 30 to 55.
Superior Bottom Tackle Cases, in Black and Russia Leathers, completely fitted, Rs. 25 to 35.
Superior Spinning Cases, in Black and Russia Leathers, completely fitted, Rs. 30 and 35.

SUNDRIES.

Twisted Gut Casting Lines.	Artificial Flies.
Salmon ditto.	Glass and Phantom Minnows,
Superior Salmon and Trout Gut.	Spoon Baits.
Twisted Gut in lengths.	Box Swivels.
Double and Single Gut Traces.	Gimp.
Gimp Traces.	Floats.
Superior Dublin Limerick Hooks.	Dead Bait and Spinning Boxes.
Ditto on Gut and Gimp.	Gaffs, or Klips, with fittings. &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE INDIAN ARMY GAZETTE,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.
Published at Simla every Tuesday.

Terms of Subscription.

	In advance.	With postage.	In arrear,	With postage.
Quarterly	5 0	5 12	6 0	6 12
Half-yearly	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8
Yearly	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0

A single copy 8 annas. Broken periods of a month charged as whole month.

Terms of Advertising.

Per line, 2 annas for first three insertions, 1½ anna for subsequent insertions, under 8 lines one rupee.

Contract rates may be obtained on application at the Station Press.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the care of Mr. J. Elston, Station Press, Simla.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½ ℔. and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (Win a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINQUINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE in the firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co., at Bombay, and Messrs. CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., at China, CEASED from the 4th day of NOVEMBER 1869.

CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent to £1-10 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID at this Office, to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 29th INSTANT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 27th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st December next, a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, WILL BE PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Bank's Office in Meadow Street.

It is requested that Shareholders should attend in person or appoint Attorneys to collect this Distribution and should bring their Certificates of Shares for registration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 4th proximo.

SADANAND BALKRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 20th November 1869.

KURRACHEE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and under the provisions of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of December 1869, at 2 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and passing the Liquidator's Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, with the object of making a Return of the same to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Bombay for the dissolution of the Company, as contemplated by Section 159 of the said Act.

J. G. TYNDALL, Liquidator.

Kurrachee, 17th November 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"
6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, a d a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at Butcher's Island (where it is now stacked) 9,000 Tons of STEAM COAL, more or less, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Terms of Sale.—The Coal will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rs. 12, in quantities of 1,000 Tons each; and the Sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of Sale; and good Security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited and the Coal resold for the benefit of the State.

The Coal will be weighed and delivered from the Scale; and it is to be taken indiscriminately from the heaps, as it now stand, by the Purchasers, and must be removed within fifty (50) days from the date of the Delivery Order, at a rate of not less than 60 Tons per day. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, from persons willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE, for the conveyance from Mauritius to Calcutta of about 250 Eighty Tons of Assorted Cargo, to the same more or less delay.

2. The Tenders
Candles, or two thou
and the time when
the Coir.

3. The Coir will b
be preserved entire and
and condition accordin

4. The Master of
owner or manager
and the Bundles coun
such other documents
as the Acting Collector

5. The Freight will
the delivery of the Co
Bill of Lading.

6. The Superintend
accept the lowest or any

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
25, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for cdes and 4 Portraits) on View, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by three of any other makers or dealers in the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the extensive Firm of Messrs. Fry & Person of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Weissue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular consignments at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godowns at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. hump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plugs, ½ lbs., Natives Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ to 3 lbs.	Rs.	1 8	per lb.; 20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plugs, 1 to 5 lbs.	,,	1 0	,, ,, 15 ,,
Braggs, 1 to 5 lbs.	,,	0 12	,, ,, 12 ,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	,,	0 12	,, ,, 12 ,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 5,768 lbs.	,,	18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,2 0 lbs.	,,	100 each.
Do. do. 600 ,,	,,	80 ,,
American Union Scales	,,	20 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,,	12 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,,	8 ,,
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	,,	8 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,,	6 per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,,	6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,,	12 ,,
American Cheese	,,	1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. A. CARVALHO is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for Mr. A's procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869. FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, shipping at Birkenhead, Port of Liverpool, is desirous of appointing an AGENT for the SALE of their STEAM COAL, which is on the Admiralty List and that of the Indian Council, the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., &c., &c.

Address, stating prospects of business, Commission required, and giving references in London and Liverpool, A. C., 48, South John Street, Liverpool.

These Coals have been shipped largely to Bombay during the last 20 years.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bronch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for the Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47, Finsbury Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest Show in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and for the better purposes to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for Cash only.

On MONDAY, the 29th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. ROSSELET & COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Dressing and Dispatch-boxes.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the

Bombay, 20th November 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

THE COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Refreshment Rooms, beg to inform the Public that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT in connection with their Billiard Rooms. The Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and Curries can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Also, Soups and first class meats, and excellent Curries made for cooking at a moment's notice. The Refreshment Stove, just received from Europe, any dish can be cooked.

The Billiard Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Gentlemen playing on the Billiard Room, which has been fitted up with Punkah Protector, Wire Guards, &c., &c. There are now four first-class Billiard Tables, and the Rooms are brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BOVRIL.

GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

C respondents are requested to state their height and weight, and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best only, without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. Reference can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is only one Medicine Chest in existence where any of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty-seven patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described in the books of instruction adapted to each.

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Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT,
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

In bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicylicus) ..... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

PAVE, CARSON'S
MINSTREL & DRAMATIC TROUPE,
consisting of
FOURTEEN ARTISTES,
Will open at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
on or about
DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

During the season will be produced the latest BURLESQUES, DRAMAS, COMEDIES, FARCES, AND BURLETTAS,
Combined with
ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
PECULIAR IDEAS.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, that have been occupied by FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a few minutes' notice. The Spacious and Airy Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely-fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for New Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issues, continues at Rs. 27 and 22½ per cent. premium. Other shares are dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	212½
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,730
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	4,000	600	11-16	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,320
5,000	7,500	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	345

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	33⅓ do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
850	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,125
150	5,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
200	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	246 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,800	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,000	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,025
150	2,000	all		Zimevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 3-4	Ap. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	52
...	£20	109 1-2	do.	Do. New £20 shares	237
...	£ 6	13.10.0	do.	Do.	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	199.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Date of Liquidation.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.			
500	500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	52
23	125	125	do.	Do. China	74
200	500	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	500	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	500	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	2
200	500	63	May '67	Royal Bank	15
1300	500	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	1	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

£ 600	2,500	1,500	125 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	385
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th November, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,752	0	5
Merchandize	49,650	8	4
Back Bay Earth Trains	736	4	0
Electric Telegraph	386	8	0
Total Rs.	89,545	5	5
Corresponding week in November, 1868. Open 307¼ Miles.			
Coaching	40,682	3	4
Merchandize	47,708	14	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	5,731		
Electric Telegraph	382	14	0
Total Rs.	94,525	4	4
Decrease	4,979	14	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Thuillier, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Calcutta.
Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Ward, Lieutenant Colonel, doing duty at Agra, on leave, from Agra.
Leven, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Whittaker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Allahabad.
Glasgow, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Nusseerabad
Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Sherwright, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Canny, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Elliott, Pay Master, 1st Royals, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis (consequent on his departure from India) of his seat as an Officiating Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General from the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., reported his return to India on the 8th instant from the leave of absence granted to him on the 30th of April last.

The following extract, paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 88, dated the 30th September 1869, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order, and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names :—"

Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Frederic Clendon Dankes, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Charles Pavin Bird, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Robert Logan, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Francis Baker, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Alexander Meyrick Broadley, Bengal.
Mr. George Goodair Dey, Bengal.
Mr. Henry Girand Cooke, Bengal.
Mr. James Kelleher, Bengal.
Mr. Thomas Treward, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Mackenzie Dalzell Edwin Stewart Chalmers, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. John Perch Goodridge, N. W P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Richard Udny, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. James Pratt, Bengal.
Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, Bengal.
Mr. Frederick Pollen, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Francis William Bodcock, Bengal.
Mr. Charles Archibald Samuells, Bengal.
Mr. Joseph Posford, Bengal.
Mr. Cicil Ernest Gladstone, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Bengal.
Mr. Frank Hunter Borrow, Bengal.
Mr. Thomas James Murray, Bengal.
Mr. James Lawson Dennision, N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh."

Mr. K. G. Jenkincon, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 8th instant, is reattached to the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab and Oude.

Messrs. G. N. Barlow, C. S. I., and F. C. Fowle, who returned on the 11th inst., are reattached to the Bengal Division.

Assistant Surgeon A. Maingay, M. D., Superintendent of Rangoon Central Jail, officiated as Inspector General of Prisons in British Burmah from the afternoon of the 28th April to that of the 16th June last. This cancels Notification No. 1797, dated the 30th July 1869.

Mr. H. Bowen, District Superintendent of Police, Boolduah, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Mr. N. R. Camberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, vice Mr. Bowen.

Mr. A. Gibson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, vice Mr. Camberlege.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between Lieutenant A. J. Bannerman, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, who is about to proceed on sick leave to England, and Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the same Corps.

The grant of a salute of 17 guns to Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Shams-al-Umra Bahadur is sanctioned as an honorary distinction during such time as he may retain his present position in the administration of Hyderabad.

The appointment of Monsieur Louis Achard as Consul for Belgium at Akyab, is recognised.

The Notification in this Department, dated 21st June 1869, recognizing, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the appointment of Mr. A. P. Pater as Consular Agent for the United States of America for the port and district of Madras, is hereby cancelled by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Mr. Richard Blackburne Hawkes to be an Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in the Province of British Burmah, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain R. A. Cole, Superintendent of Coorg, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District during the employment of Captain T. Clarke on other duty, or until further orders.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Coorg in the room of Captain Cole, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Man to be officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. Fink, officiating Controller General of Money Order Offices, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed 1st Assistant Accountant General, Madras, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Assistant Accountant General, British Burmah, is promoted to the 4th Class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 27th August 1869.

Mr. W. Donald, Examiner of Claims, Madras, is appointed to officiate temporarily in the 4th Class of the Financial Department with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald, 1st Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for three weeks from the 16th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Archdeacon Farrington, of the Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Lahore Division, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Francis Gellie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 32nd (The Allygurgh) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull, of the Veterinary Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, eleven months as furlough.

Mr. W. G. Romaine, C. B., Barrister-at-Law, having reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Office of Judge Advocate General of India, the arrangements directed in G. G. O. No. 1048, dated Simla, the 13th October 1869, will have effect from this date.

The following temporary promotions are made :—

Staff Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. LePoer Trench, Sub-Assistant, officiated as 2nd Class Assistant from the 14th April 1869 to the 4th July 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, who was on sick leave.

Captain J. H. T. Farquhar, Officiating Sub-Assistant to officiate as 2nd Class Assistant, with effect from the 4th July 1869, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. LePoer Trench, who proceeded on sick leave, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, or until further orders.

Captain T. F. C. Rochfort, Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as Sub-Assistant from the 1st of April 1869, vice Major H. U. Smith, who has proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army from the 16th July 1869 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon R. Power, of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge, temporarily, during the period Surgeon R. Rouse may officiate as Civil Surgeon, Mooltan, or until further orders.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stephen, M. B., of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge, temporarily, vice Assistant Surgeon R. Power.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.)

Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, M. B., of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon H. Thom, M.D., appointed to the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon A. McM. Paterson, officiating in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, M. B.

Lieutenant Edward Law Durand, of the 96th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 5th October 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. D. Stretell, of the 109th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—1st Infantry.

Ensign A. C. LeQuesne, of the 19th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Major W. Weldon may officiate as 2nd in Command of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, or until further orders.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Messrs. Frederick Pooly Edis, M. B.; Benjamin Franklin; Christopher William Calthrop; Richard Careless Sanders, M. B.; Alexander Wood, M. B., and George McBride Davis, M. D. Date of arrival at Fort William, 13th November 1869.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—2nd Infantry.

Captain N. J. Jones, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain Boswell, or until further orders.

Captain A. P. Broome, of the General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Jones.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Howell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in succession to Captain Broome.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. W. Campbell, Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major T. Quin, or until further orders.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Major H. P. Close, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), to officiate as Commandant during the period Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell may officiate as Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Captain E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer vice Major Close

Lieutenant W. H. Unwin, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Codrington.

Lieutenant E. Molloy, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant W. H. Unwin.

Lieutenant L. R. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant E. Molloy.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTION

General List Infantry.

Lieutenant Frederick William Crohan to be Captain from 8th November 1869, in the room of Captain J. S. Walters, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry, removed from the service.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List Infantry.

Captain Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, to rank from 12th June 1869, in the room of Captain C. W. Rigge, 101st Foot, (late General List, Infantry), whose services have been dispensed with.

Captain Richard Henry Salkeld, to rank from 22nd June 1869, in the room of Captain T. J. C. Plowden, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, to rank from 29th June 1869, in the room of Captain R. H. Salkeld, whose rank has been altered.

Captain William Fane Tucker, to rank from 5th July 1869, in the room of Captain A. J. T. Welchman, whose rank has been altered.

Captain William Hopkinson, to rank from 16th July 1869, in the room of Captain W. F. Tucker, whose rank has been altered.

Captains, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, Frederick Alexander Darley, to rank from 13th August 1869, in the room of Captain W. Hopkinson, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, to rank from 17th August 1869, in the room of Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, F. A. Darley, whose rank has been altered.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, Henry Bathurst Hanna, to rank from 25th August 1869, in the room of Captain T. H. T. Drake, whose rank has been altered.

Captain George David Reid, to rank from 2nd October 1869, in the room of Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, H. B. Hanna, whose rank has been altered.

Captain James Nisbet Steel, to rank from 16th October 1869, in the room of Captain G. D. Reid, whose rank has been altered.

Supernumerary Surgeon Francis Synge Sillifant, of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, in his present appointment as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, R. E., having returned from furlough to Europe, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Bengal.

Ensign E. C. Elliston, Her Majesty's 58th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal, and Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr. T. Hamilton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central India, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. W. Nethersole, M. I., C. E., is appointed a Superintending Engineer and posted to the Punjab for service on the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. W. I. B. Clarke, C. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Mr. C. E. Gael, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 4th Grade, have been transferred from Bombay to Rajpootana.

Mr. H. S. Ridings, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department from the 24th September 1869.

Messrs. J. O. Lawder and R. B. Buckley, Civil Engineers under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival at the Presidency, are posted to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab respectively, and will be placed on the establishment of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the dates on which they may join their appointments.

Mr. E. J. Marin, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. E. Fraser is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade and Mr. J. W. Bayers, an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and both are posted to the North-Western Provices.

Mr. G. H. Booth, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Central India, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The following Civil Engineers, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, who were posted to Bombay, have been transferred to the Provinces specified below, and will be brought on the strength of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade from the dates on which they may join their appointments :—To the Punjab, Messrs. P. D. Alexander and T. J. P. Jeffery ; to Hyderabad, Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw ; to the North-Western Provinces, Mr. W. Good.

Mr. D. E. Vonder Heyde, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. H. Masson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal, with effect from the 27th October 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. "
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Porebunder, Nov. 20.
24	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cochin, Nov. 19.
	Arabia (s)	Saunders	Calcutta, Nov. 8.
	Elizabeth Fry	Foster	Moulmein, Sept. 4.
	Trent	Lemon	Moulmein.
	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Calcutta, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mongyne	Scott	Rangoon.
	Marine Minister Von Roon	Eller	Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 19th, Meinam (P S), Gauvain, Calcutta.
DEPARTURES. November 20th, Cheviot, J. H. Henderson, London ; Meinam (P S), Gauvain, Galle ; and Satara, (S S), —, Mauritius.

Passengers arrived per P S Meinam—Dr Day and infant, Mr. and Mrs Hombert, and 7 natives.
Passengers sailed per P S Meinam—for Marseilles—Mr. L Lemesle. For Bordeaux—Rev Cunsenyne.
For P S Satara—for Colombo—Mr t Morrison. For Galle—Mr. T Money. For Mauritius—Two hundred and seventy-six emigrants ; in medical charge, Dr. Noel, and assistant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th Nov., at 2 P.M. ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Nov. 27	Saturday	Dec. 11
"	Dec. 4	"	" 18
		"	" 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24
"	Dec. 10		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates, by the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future, be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the Opium Steamer, which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale ; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded, *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Nov. 27th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	" 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
Australian Colonies	26th.		
Muscat	5th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Busorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	"	"
Kurrachee	Every mon.	"	"

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghery	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., being aware that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—ROWLATT—November 18th, at Nagpore, by the Rev. G. J. Carruthers, Lieutenant Frank B. Morris, Assistant Commissioner, to Juliet Mary, second daughter of the Rev. John Charles Rowlatt, of Exeter, Devonshire.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

PRATT—November 14th, at Chunargeopore, the wife of H. J. F. Pratt, of a son.

MURPHY—November 19th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr. J. P Murphy, Inspector of Police, N. W. P., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUMBLE—November 17th, at Chunar, after a very short illness, Jane, youngest daughter of E. B. Humble, C. E., E. I. R., Mogul Serai, aged 4 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

THE telegraphic lines having broken down just as they were wanted, we have no news of the success or failure of that great scene in the desert—the opening of the Suez Canal. The information so much coveted may arrive at any moment, but if it does we shall not alter our statement, that on the afternoon on the 24th, a week after the ceremony, not a word about it had reached Bombay.

In the meantime we have a word about the financial prospects of the enterprise from the rising port of Havre. M. Frédéric de Coninck has long been known as a biting commentator upon the methods adopted by M. de Lesseps to push forward his grand scheme. The bait held out was profit, but the aim of M. de Lesseps was higher than gain. He worked for glory, the glory that would accrue to himself and his country; and he sought for a political advantage, that sort of lien upon Egypt which Napoleon I. desired to establish, when, after his military failure, he proposed to plant an army of industry on the Isthmus of Suez. A colony of six hundred French families settled there, he said, would break up our Indian Empire. The colony is there—nay, in addition, the energy of Lesseps, one of the stronger race of Frenchmen, has added a canal to the colony; but as M. de Coninck points out Waghorn preceded Lesseps and the railway preceded the canal. Nevertheless, the political results of the costly exploit, although now obscure and always uncertain, must be great and great, if in no other respect, upon the fortunes of the Turkish Empire. And it will be a singular escape if the canal does not do more than disturb, perhaps destroy, the relations between the Khedive and the Sultan, if it does not convulse the world. England has long accepted the consequences, whatever they may be, and although little capital from the storehouse of London flows into the coffers of the Company, English mercantile enterprise is ready to welcome the prize from the recently ordered restriction of the new water-way to the East, and to secure all the advantages which it may offer. Politically and commercially—except as regards the peril and waste of war—we are quite certain to hold our own; for the spirit which perfected the Overland route is not dead yet, and we shall keep that lead of which the title-deeds are our wealth, energy, and power.

But the commercial prospects of the Suez Canal Company are a different matter altogether, and concern the public in so far as they concern the shareholders of all sorts. Up to the present time; according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the canal has cost sixteen millions sterling. The money has been raised in diverse ways—by shares, by preference shares, spiced with a lottery, by a kind of mortgage or assignment on certain shares held by the Khedive, by a large sum which that personage paid for the sweet-water canal and the lands irrigated by it, and in other modes. According to M. de Coninck, before paying any interest on the original shares, a revenue of £840,000 must accrue from the traffic on the canal; for the cost of maintenance, administration and preference shares must be paid first; and in order to earn this sum no less that 2,100,000 tons of shipping at ten francs per ton must slip along the canal, or about 6,000 tons a day. If the interest on shares is to be paid the tonnage must rise to 3,100,000, and the average daily trains to 8,500. Our mercantile readers will be able to judge whether it is likely that an average of 8,500 tons of steam shipping will in a reasonable period pass along the new water way. For sailing ships are out of the question. It seems that in the original calculation of revenue M. de Lesseps reckoned upon sailing ships; but M. de Coninck shows conclusively that sailing vessels, in large numbers, are never likely to navigate the Red Sea. He shows that for one half the year the passage would be longer; that always the rate of assurance would be double because of the risks of Red Sea navigation, and that the Suez Canal Company can only trust for a revenue to steamers. And he is of opinion that if all the steamers, working between Europe and Asia, went through the canal, a long time must elapse before the tonnage reached a total of even 2

ON CASE.

…s been laid in
…a Morojee, by

I am a Soonee Mahomedan priest, of the degree of Moulvie, and reside at Bombay. I preach at the mosque called Anaski Musjid, situated in the First Memonwadda Street, outside the Fort in Bombay, and have done so for the last nine years or thereabouts. I am informed, and believe, that on the 8th day of October 1869, one Abdool Gunnee, an inhabitant of Bombay, posted on the wall of the house No. 53, at the corner of the Nacoda Molla Street, outside the Fort, in Bombay, a notice in Guzerathi, a copy of the English translation whereof is hereunto annexed, and the said notice was read by the public, and after some time the same was taken down and brought to me by one Cassum Tar Mahomed. In the said notice, after stating "that in the time of Russool Khooda, there was a Mahomedan, a great satanic idolator and a hypocrite. He claimed to be a prophet, and many ignorant people, reposing faith in that hypocrite, became hellish and died the death of hogs," I am compared with and likened to the said Mahomedan idolator, so described, and in doing so the said notice states as follows :—"And in like manner one satanic Khoja, residing in the city of Kassoor, in the Lahore Zilla, is the enemy of Russool Khooda"—(meaning thereby the prophet sent by God, that is to say, Mahomed) "his four friends and Piran Peer. He is a descendant of the devil Azid, at present residing in Bombay. He has disguised himself in the garb of a Mahomedan. His name is Moulvie Kheyroodeen." And the said notice, after further stating that,—"in similar manner a great Moulvie offered (his) praises to Russool Khooda in the city of Cabool for many years, and thousands of Mahomedans became disciples of that satanic (man) and he won the confidence of the people by making false representations. And the secret at last became known that he was a great kafar (meaning thereby an unbeliever in Mahomedanism), he fled away from the city and saved his life, and in like manner a great Moulvie preached in the Jooma Mosque, in the city of Delhi, the Soorat Mariam, for a long period, and many people became his disciples also, and he also turned out to be a kafar. Then the people assembled, and tying his hands behind the back and striking (him) and mounting (him) on an ass and blackening (his) face and throwing a wreath of shoes on his neck, they turned (him) out of the city. And in that generation the kafar people, putting on the garb of saints, used to visit the saints, the history of which is still extant in the translations of the Koran,"—compares me, this informant, with, and likens me to, the two Moulvies described in the aforesaid statements, and in doing so the said notice states as follows :—"And the same is the case with this satanic Moulvie Kheyroodeen, and, in order to make the people false, he calls himself in the public the friend of Russool and his four friends, and Piran Peer, and that satanic (man) says that 'I am an enemy of the Wahabees' [meaning by the term "Wahabee" persons who do not believe in several Soonee doctrines, and amongst such doctrines the doctrine that God has empowered Mahomed to intercede with him (God) for his (Mahomed's) followers] and the thing is that he has no friendly feelings at his heart for any one, and that satanic man himself is a great Wahabee, and out of the fourteen (distinguished) families" [meaning thereby certain ancient families which are highly esteemed and revered by the Soonee Mahomedans and the doctrines of any one of which are followed by the Mahomedans] he is not a follower of any family." And after stating that 'when he' (meaning this informant), "saw that the Mahomedan people at Bombay highly believe in Piran Peer Saheb that satanic (man)," (thereby meaning this informant) "went to the famous city of Bagdad, spent money, and came back with a khalafat nama" (meaning thereby a certificate of discipleship) "in writing, and that satanic (man) is not a disciple of any saint and he has made many weavers (cotton) corders Halai Memons (his) disciples, and that satanic (man)" (meaning this informant) "says that I will also preach in Haven and save the sins of my disciples to be forgiven. And the Memons have erected and dedicated a mosque to that satanic (man)" the said notice compares me with, and likens me to, a kafar about whom, in making such comparison, the said notice contains the following statement :—"And in the same manner in the time of Russool Khooda the idolator erected and dedicated a mosque named Dirar to one kafar, and Russool Khooda pulled down the said mosque and turned it into a place for urine." And the said notice with reference to me further states—"And in the same manner this satanic (man) has received thousands of rupees from the people under the pretence of a mosque and has considered the interest money lawful in his own right and he claims to be a saint, and that satanic man instructed one of his disciples that you give out in public as follows :—' Russool Khooda came in my dream and I said beseechingly Oh Lord I cannot see you, when he directed me that if you see Moulvie Kheyroodeen it is the same as seeing me.' The madarshood satanic kafar instructs people in this manner, Oh Mahomedan brethren, imagine in your mind and look at this satanic kafar and look at that great Russool Khooda and he will in few days claim to be Imam Maide—[meaning thereby a descendant of Mahomed who will be born hereafter and will restore Mahomedanism in its former purity]—and having learnt incomplete books from Moulvie Nizamoodeen Saheb he considers himself very learned like satan, and he asserts with great force to all the world (*i.e.* the believers of Russool Khooda) that they do not believe in the salvation, and that satanic man searches he can know the secrets and he has collected many books for hypocritical exhibitions, and he preaches on Jooms days in the Anaski mosque for three hours, and says that there are no Syeds (descendants of the prophet) and if there are any they must have been unlawfully born, and that satanic (man) does not go to the mosque four times to perform nimaz, and says as follows—' I cannot perform my nimaz with those men,' and if any one goes to ask him he makes him a Wahabee and becomes his enemy, and he takes on his side the knaves of Bhendy Bazaar by paying (them) money in order to deprive respectable persons of their honour. And he at present claims to be a saint and will in a few days claim to be Imam Maide; and it is the duty of Mahomedan brethren to collect all people in this city and to test his learning and ask him Oh, satanic (being), of what family you are a disciple? and who has given you power to make (your) disciples. That satanic man himself belongs to no saints, and if he gives substantial proof for she same it is good, otherwise if he will prove a hypocrite he shall be seated on an ass; his face shall be made black, a wreath of shoes shall be worn on (his) neck, and he shall be turned out of the city." And the said notice further states that he (meaning this in formant) "falsely accuses people, and it is proper for Mahomedan brethren, that the satanic (man) should be duly punished." The comparison and likenings with and to me which have been made and published in the said notice and the several statements and imputations which in the said notice have been made about me are wholly false, and have been made maliciously with the intention to harm my reputation. The said Abdool Gunnee has printed and published other defamatory notices and proclamations about me which I have not been able to include in this information because translations thereof into English are not ready, and I cannot wait for such translations as the said Abdool Gunnee is, as I am informed and believe, about to abscond from Bombay. But I reserve to my right to charge him and such other persons as may be concerned therein in respect of such other defamatory writings. I have been informed and believe that the said Abdool Gunnee is about absconding from Bombay to avoid process in this matter, and I charge him with such information, and I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Mr. F. H. Green, who appeared with the informant when the information was laid on Monday, said there was a very strong case, indeed, and if the Magistrate did not think there was sufficient evidence to show that the man was actually to abscond from Bombay, there was a witness in Court who could say that he had seen the defendant on Sunday night and that he then admitted he intended to go away within a few days, and that he was then only waiting to get some money.

A warrant was granted and on Tuesday the defendant was brought before the Magistrate. The information was read over and an application was then made by defendant to be admitted to bail. The Magistrate stated he would accept substantial bail, and the case was postponed till Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 15th November, to Saturday, 20th November, 1869

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,750	6	0
House Rate	4,196	11	4
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,900	0	0
Police Rate	1,923	13	9
Lighting do.	1,691	1	11
Water do.	12,840	7	11
Halalcore Cess	1,696	0	11
Market Fees	1,471	15	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	1,281	14	1
Miscellaneous Fees	838	8	2
Fines and Penalties	.....		
Town Duties	18,441	12	10
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	8,900	0	0
Total Rs.	58,337	11	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE OOMERCARRY STREET DRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the filthy state in which the drain in Oomercarry street is kept.

The stench from this drain pervades all the places in its vicinity, and houses that would otherwise do comfortably for dwelling purposes are rendered by it almost uninhabitable.

The municipal inspector, to my knowledge, goes by it nearly every day, and yet there is no more notice taken to have it cleaned out than if such a thing never existed.

Trusting this nuisance will be remedied, as soon as possible, by the Municipal Department,—I am yours, &c.,
A SUFFERER.

Byculla.

[Unfortunately the case here described is but too common; moreover there is no remedy except a general system of drainage.]

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in this morning's paper two advertisements of the European Assurance Company, and I would ask, in all seriousness, what is their object? Are they put forward to re-assure policy-holders, or are they put forward to attract new business? If so, in either case they are a failure!

If the European wishes to restore confidence, let the capital be called up and a reserve fund created, the expenses of management reduced at least one-half, and if possible (or procurable) another manager engaged, who can be persuaded to undertake the onerous duties for something less than £5,000 or £6,000 a year. When this is done the public will think the European is putting its house in order and regaining confidence.

The statements published in this morning's paper give the policy-holders every information *except* what they want to know, which is, are the funds so carefully husbanded, and the business so well and strictly managed, that when the policies *eventually* fall due they will be paid?—Yours, &c.,

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICY-HOLDER.
Bombay, 23rd November.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

BALLKOO MAHADOO VS. BABAJEE, STEPSON OF THE LATE BHIKOO MAHADOO, AND CASSEEBÁEE, FORMER WIFE OF BHIKOO MAHADOO.

ACTION FOR THE RECOVERY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

THE action was to recover Rs. 300, being the value of half the portion of a house assessed under No. 9 standing on the fazundaree ground of the Church of Lady Rozaree of Mazagon, situated at Byculla.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakeel, for the defendant.

The Judge said he had consulted with the other judges, and he thought this action to recover the moiety of an undivided family property could not be maintained in this Court; and even if the Court could decree a division, there would be another difficulty as to how it was to be equally divided. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited, the defendants' advocate's costs being certified.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE VS. MOTICHUND CULLIANCHUND.

THE defendant did not answer to his name. Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 723, the balance due on account of the sale of a dog-cart and two horses, delivered by the plaintiff on the 19th October last. The plaintiff proved the cause of action, and the Court entered judgment for him for Rs. 723 and costs. Mr. Nusserwanjee said he was instructed the defendant had resold the dog-cart to the Omnibus Company for a profit, and that he was about to escape to Din. a place beyond the Court's jurisdiction. A speedy execution was therefore applied for and granted.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24TH NOV.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

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THEFT.—Luxamon Pandoo was charged with stealing a silver ornament belonging to Savetrea, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WITH all apologies to those who hold Government clothing contracts, we must say that the happiest thought "in the way of economy" is one suggested by *Indian Public Opinion*,—"make the army do without trousers!"—*Pioneer*.

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THE BENGAL COTTON TRADE

FOR THE SEASON FROM 1ST NOV. 1868 TO 31ST OCT. 186 9.

[FROM MR. H. CLARTON'S REPORT.]

Exports to Europe	.. ..	1,80,370 bales.
" China	.. ..	52,388 "
Total Exports for season	.. ..	2,32,756

The crop for the above season may be estimated at 220,000 bales, against an out-turn of 275,000 bales for the year before, while the average crop for the two previous seasons may be placed at 350,000 bales, the out-turn of this year showing a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with last year, and nearly 40 per cent. as compared with the previous years. This decrease in our productions is an important matter, and one that needs serious consideration, especially when concurrent with an increasing demand for the article. To what particular cause or causes this falling off is attributable is not within the scope of this circular to discuss; the fact that Bengal is producing less of a remunerative product, while the sister presidency is producing more is one that cannot be passed without comment.

I estimate the out-turn of last year's crop at 220,000 bales, at the same time I must ask my constituents to bear in mind that it is an estimate only. The first attempt to collect the statistics of this important trade was made and placed before my constituents in Circular No. 1, of February 1st, 1869, since which the statistics have been collected and published in succeeding circulars for each mail; this estimate is based as follows :—

ESTIMATE OF CROP.—1868-69.

	Bales.	Bales.
Imported by Rail, say	223,000	
" River Steamers and Boats	13,000	
		236,000
Deduct for old crop then Up-country		16,000
Leaving as produce for the season		220,000

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISPOSAL OF THE CROP,—1868-69.

Stock in hand, 1st Nov., 1869		15,000
Imports per East Indian Railway, 1st Nov., 1868 to 1st Oct., 1869		222,893
Imports per Eastern Bengal Railway, River Steamers and Boats		13,000
		250,893
Exports to Europe	180,370	
" China	52,388	
Taken for local consumption	11,000	
		243,758
Leaving a stock in Calcutta on 1st Nov., 1869, of, say, 7,000 bales.		

Compared shortly with last year, we have the following results :—

Production shows a falling off of 55,000 bales, equal to 20 per cent.

Exports shows a falling off of 15,609 bales, equal to 6½ per cent.

Exports to Europe show an increase of 27,669 bales, equal to 18 per cent.

Exports to China show a decrease of 43,096 bales, equal to 45 per cent.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in this morning's paper two advertisements of the European Assurance Company, and I would ask, in all seriousness, what is their object? Are they put forward to re-assure policy-holders, or are they put forward to attract new business? If so, in either case they are a failure!

If the European wishes to restore confidence, let the capital be called up and a reserve fund created, the expenses of management reduced at least one-half, and if possible (or procurable) another manager engaged, who can be persuaded to undertake the onerous duties for something less than £5,000 or £6,000 a year. When this is done the public will think the European is putting its house in order and regaining confidence.

The statements published in this morning's paper give the policy-holders every information *except* what they want to know, which is, are the funds so carefully husbanded, and the business so well and strictly managed, that when the policies *eventually* fall due they will be paid?—Yours, &c.,

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICY-HOLDER.
Bombay, 23rd November.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

BALLKOO MAHADOO VS. BABAJEE, STEPSON OF THE LATE BHIKOO MAHADOO, AND CASSEEBÁEE, FORMER WIFE OF BHIKOO MAHADOO.

ACTION FOR THE RECOVERY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

THE action was to recover Rs. 300, being the value of half the portion of a house assessed under No. 9 standing on the fazundaree ground of the Church of Lady Rozaree of Mazagon, situated at Byculla.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakeel, for the defendant.

The Judge said he had consulted with the other judges, and he thought this action to recover the moiety of an undivided family property could not be maintained in this Court; and even if the Court could decree a division, there would be another difficulty as to how it was to be equally divided. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited, the defendants' advocate's costs being certified.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE VS. MOTICHUND CULLIANCHUND.

THE defendant did not answer to his name. Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 723, the balance due on account of the sale of a dog-cart and two horses, delivered by the plaintiff on the 19th October last. The plaintiff proved the cause of action, and the Court entered judgment for him for Rs. 723 and costs. Mr. Nusserwanjee said he was instructed the defendant had resold the dog-cart to the Omnibus Company for a profit, and that he was about to escape to Din. a place beyond the Court's jurisdiction. A speedy execution was therefore applied for and granted.

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STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th, 5-40 P.M.—French Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th and 8th November.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th November is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 35	0 8
" Calcutta	8 36	0 37
" Madras	2 55	0 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Base, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, Kamptee.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH NOV.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULTS.—Dawood Sulliman was charged with committing an assault against the person of Markoo Ghurbut, and was fined five rupees.—Sheik Abdoola Sheik Ahmed was charged with assaulting one Gunga Rutna, and was fined two rupees.

THEFTS.—Cowasjee Nusserwanjee and Nusserwanjee Cowasjee were charged with stealing three pigeons belonging to Baboo Pudmunjee, and were on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks each.—Gunput Cassinath was charged with stealing a clock and other articles, value Rs. 14, belonging to Hormusjee Pestonjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

AT the meeting of this Council on the 19th inst., Sir Richard Temple introduced the Income Tax Bill.

The speeches of Mr. Strachey and Mr. Cowie in the following report of the debate, and also the speech of the former gentlemen in introducing the Salt (Madras and Bombay) Bill, are printed *in extenso*, having been forwarded to us specially by our Calcutta correspondent. For the account of the other parts of the debate we are indebted to the *Indian Daily News* :—

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE opened the ball with a long speech on the Income Tax. He said he had no intention of making a regular financial statement, as he would defer that to the usual period in March next. He complimented Mr. Strachey on the able manner in which he had looked after the finances during his (Sir Richard's) absence; his well-known ability being a sufficient guarantee that all that was done was well done, and the Finance Minister almost unreservedly accepted what had been done and discovered during his absence by his *locum tenens*. Sir Richard then went into a lengthy statement of the financial position, going into the particulars that have already been made known to the public through the candid statement of the Government in September last. He thought at the time of the budget statement that all was fairly stated, and that he had not taken a more sanguine view of things than circumstances warranted. He then noticed the disturbing elements of the revenue. *First*, there was opium. Bengal had been estimated at Rs. 1,330 per chest, and had fallen to Rs. 1,100, which was below the revised estimate of Rs. 1,141. *Second*, Malwa opium had produced less than was anticipated. There were, however, 2,000 more chests of Bengal opium than had been estimated for; yet the deficiency would be about half a million. The *third* element of disturbance was that the Income Tax was likely to be less productive than anticipated, by about half a million. *Fourth*, it was anticipated in September that there might be a deficiency of £140,000, but again it was hoped that the timely rains would have prevented this. But the famine in Northern India had been very severe, and they would not realize as much as they had anticipated from the land revenue, though that great source of the State had not been impaired. Then there were three items of expenditure that had not been foreseen—interest in India; extra expenditure on the cultivation of opium; and interest in England. He considered the deficit on the year might be taken at 1½ million, which must be met. He then showed how they proposed to meet this. First, there was a proposed reduction in Public Works of £792,500, cut off from ordinary expenditure. Whether that would be really saved, he could not say. If possible, it would be done by his hon'ble friend, Colonel Strachey. Reductions had been proposed in the Police. Army reduction had also been proposed; but whether the latter would be approved by the Secretary of State or not, he could not say. Under any circumstances, the change would give no relief this year.

Sir Richard then referred to the proposed increase of the salt duty. This had been estimated to yield £200,000: but he did not wish to be over-sanguine, and would take it at about £190,000. The reductions in the P. W. D. would not reach a million, and they would then be deficient by about ¾ million, which must be met by the Income Tax. It was proposed to double the latter for the half-year, making the tax 1½ per cent. on the year. The Income Tax was not as productive as anticipated. The revised estimate gave it at £680,000, and taking half of that—£340,000—there would still be a deficiency of about £400,000 to make up. He would do his best to meet this during the year. These, said Sir Richard, comprised the main points of his case, and he deemed them a complete justification of his present measure. He then proceeded to refer to the leamed the whole truth regarding the financial position of the Government.

The figures which prove unmistakeably the truth of what I have just said—that the resources of India are prosperous and magnificent—are at everybody's disposal. The present year, as we all know, has been one of the greatest scarcity, in some parts of India, of actual famine. Yet I invite anyone to compare the figures of the revised estimate of the current year with those of any year that has preceded it. So great has been the general progress of the country that even in this year of suffering and of depressed trade, there is no falling off in the great branches of the revenue which does not show improvement. Take the year 1868-69, and compare the receipts under all the main heads of income with those of the present year. From Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Salt, and Stamps, we even now, according to the reduced estimates which are before the Council, expect to receive half a million more than we received last year. The single head under which there has been an apparent decrease is that of Customs, from which we expect to receive some £300,000 less. Even this apparently unsatisfactory result would be in reality altogether encouraging. We must remember that, for the last few years, fifty or sixty millions of people in Northern India, and in other provinces, have been suffering either the reality or the apprehension of famine. We must remember also that the diminution of our Customs revenue is not because of a falling off in trade, but to the fact that, at the beginning of this year, we reduced the ad valorem duties of the most important staples of our import trade by about 15 per cent. If the trade had remained unaltered in amount, this cause alone would have led to a very considerable falling off in our Customs revenue. Considering these facts, it seems to me a matter for surprise and congratulation, and one that testifies most strongly to the progress which this country is making, that we should now expect to lose this year so small a portion of this branch our revenue.

If I were to make the comparison between the present year and years further back, the result would be still more striking. The sources of income which I have been speaking will yield this year at least two millions more than they yielded five years ago, and at least two and a half millions more than they yielded in 1861-62.

I have not referred to the disturbing element of opium, but I might have included even that source of revenue without weakening the truth of what I have been saying regarding the constant and steady growth of the public income. I will not now take up the time of the Council with any discussion of the difficult subject of our opium revenue. But I think it affords an admirable illustration of the great progress of the country that, although in the present year we expect to suffer a loss, compared with the past year, of three-quarters of a million on opium, such has been the improvement of the other great branches of our income—Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Salt, and Stamps—that we hope to receive from all those sources, including opium, as large a total revenue, within one hundred thousand pounds, as we received last year.

I look forward, therefore, with undoubting confidence to the financial future of India, and I think it most important that the public should understand that the Government has not the smallest misgivings on this subject. I believe it to be certain that, with the exercise of ordinary prudence and economy, we shall be able to place our finances on that thoroughly sound basis which is so especially essential at the present time, when we intend to pledge the public credit so deeply, to enable us to carry out those great reproductive works of improvement on which the future of India so greatly depends. I am satisfied not only that we shall succeed in this, but that we may reasonably hope that without the imposition of fresh burdens of an onerous character on the people, the vast and increasing resources of the country will enable us not only duly to discharge the obligation of giving to the people of India a constantly improving administration, but that they will also enable us to carry out those great reforms in our commercial system which, whenever they can be afforded, ought to be adopted, and without which, as I for one believe, we shall not see that full development of the national wealth which it is in our power to secure.

I repeat, therefore, that the deficits and the uncertainties of Indian finance are, in my opinion, the temporary accidents of an imperfectly developed financial system; that they can be removed without real difficulty; and that they have not, in the smallest degree, arisen from any failure in the resources of the empire. I have said that they can be removed without real difficulty, because, although I do not under-rate the serious character of the work that has to be performed, I do not count as a real and permanent difficulty that sort of opposition which will dog all great reforms, as, I am afraid, pretty certain to be received.

I do not, my Lord, wish to enter into any details regarding the measures of reform which ought to be adopted in our financial system, but there are one or two points which are so especially important that I should like to say a few words regarding them.

Above all things, I believe it to be necessary that the Government should seriously determine to carry out the principle, constantly talked about, for many years past, but too little acted upon, that the imperial resources shall not be expended for purely local purposes; that local roads, local schools, local works of sanitary importance, and so forth, must be provided for from local resources, and not from the income of the State. The neglect of this principle has been at the same time a fruitful cause of our financial difficulties, and a constant obstacle to the real progress of the country. It is a principle, the persistent neglect of which, would lead the finances of the richest country in the world to embarrassment.

Then again, I think, it clear that some plan must be adopted for giving to the local Governments, with whom the actual administration of nearly the whole of India rests, some real incentives to economy. It has been truly said that, under the present system, every local Government has a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because of unknown, depth. The local Governments have now no financial responsibility, and no means of knowing what amount of money they may legitimately consider to be the income, and the measure, by which their annual expenditure must be regulated. They see on every side the necessity for improvements, all of them, perhaps, involving fresh expenditure, and their constant—and I will add, under the existing system, justifiable and proper desire, is to obtain for their own provinces and people as large a share as they can persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire. I am satisfied that there will be no real local economy, and no complete and really effectual check on our constantly increasing expenditure, until there has been placed upon every local Government a specific responsibility for maintaining an equilibrium between its income and its expenditure. I am convinced that this object can be obtained without the sacrifice of one iota of the authority of the Supreme Government, and without the abandonment of a particle of that rigid and complete control over the finances of the empire which I believe it to be absolutely necessary that the Supreme Government should most jealously preserve. There is one other point which I wish briefly to notice. I have already referred to the unfortunate fact that the measures of fresh taxation and of retrenchment which have been ordered, or which are contemplated by the Government, must cause hardship to individuals. I fear that it must be anticipated that the Government of India will not find it an easy task to carry out their reductions of expenditure. Every body who is personally interested in any particular reduction finds little difficulty in showing that it is a piece of miserable and cheese-paring economy, which can produce no real effect in relieving the finances; which must cause ruin to deserving men, or serious injury to the public service; and astonishment is expressed that the Government cannot see the propriety of making the necessary reductions of expenditure in some other and very obvious way. I know hardly a single retrenchment, which the Government has had under its consideration, of which something of this sort has not been, or will not probably be, said. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, unless indeed we choose to accept the inevitable consequences, we cannot spend money which we have not got. The Government has adopted the best means in its power for arriving at correct conclusions in regard to the retrenchments that ought to be made. It may, perhaps, in its economical zeal, have made, and may make, mistakes, and, whenever it is satisfied that it has done so, it will, I am sure, at once admit them. But I hope that the public will remember, and that it will support the Government in remembering, that it is really by means of these accumulated economies, often so insignificant individually, that we hope to accomplish the task, without which (unless we have recourse to fresh and burdensome taxation) we cannot bring our finances into order, of reducing our annual expenditure by two millions of money. This is no easy task, and it will not be accomplished unless the Government of India resists unflinchingly, except for the most conclusive reasons, every representation and every entreaty tending to interfere with any reduction of expenditure, however individually insignificant, which it believes to be possible. Your Excellency's anxiety has already been publicly declared that no effort should be spared to diminish, in every possible way, the hardship which must follow from the reductions which have been ordered, or which are contemplated, in existing establishments. Serious as those reductions in some cases are, I am sure that if the orders of your Excellency's Government are received by the local authorities in the spirit in which they were issued, and the opportunity be taken of weeding from the public service men who are notoriously inefficient, and who have no claims to consideration, the hardship to the really deserving servants of the State may be reduced to comparatively small proportions.

I have only one other thing, my Lord, to say. I wish to take this opportunity of stating publicly my sense of the very great obligations which the Government is under to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Chapman, for the great ability and untiring zeal with which he has conducted the duties of his important office. My hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, made a most fortunate choice when, not long before he left India, he nominated Mr. Chapman to this post, and I feel very strongly that if any credit be due for anything that has been done in the Financial Department during the last six months, the lion's share of that credit must be given to Mr. Chapman.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY observed that after the large amount of information laid before the public in the despatch to the Home Secretary, and in that meeting, nothing remained to be said in amplification. There had been given full statements of the most candid character, and it is gratifying to see that however the public may lament the necessity of reduction and object to the details, there is a general approval through the press of the measures proposed; and he hoped they would be supported by the Home Government. Every candid man will approve the measures proposed. He was aware that it was not usual to make serious financial arrangements in the middle of the year. But in good Governments such things are not unprecedented. In England they cannot do it without Parliament. But Parliament can be called together, though the necessity has not yet happily arisen. There were but two courses to follow. The facts have been stated to the public for two months. They might have concealed from them these facts till March in the full knowledge that they were permitting the public to believe in a state of things that was not the truth. They felt that their duty was, as soon as they knew the real state of the case, to throw themselves on the candour of the public. Some were afraid that a disclosure would damage the credit of the Government. But this was not the case. Neither the moral nor the financial credit of the Government had suffered, and he hoped that they would surmount all difficulties, and by unitary prudence place the finances of the country in a sound position. He was not insensible of the disadvantages of the course adopted; but he felt it was right to do it. When he saw that they were entering upon another year of deficit, he thought the public would agree with him that routine ought not to have guided Government in such circumstances. The misfortune of the administration had been that the Government has not been in possession of the needful facts to render the service that facts should give. The comparison between a rich, compact, and well-established system, and a country like India, is unfair. There there are many interests, vast distances, and various systems to deal with, and allowance must be made. These differences had led to the inaccuracy of fore-cast in finance, but he believed that this will be obviated hereafter. It is an evil of great magnitude, and Government should use every endeavour to have their accounts fairly before them. He would only say that the possession of these facts would have kept them out of difficulty. His Excellency read a list of the deficits and surpluses of a series of years, showing a state of things to justify them in acquiring that independence which will enable them to work safely on a correct financial basis. He believed, by calling for the assistance of all departments, to be able to keep the expenditure under due regulation, and have the expenditure made within the limits of time as well as amount, in the way that it was desirable it should be kept. They must make use of retrenchment. He did not mean to imply that inaccurate information had been given, but it had frequently come too late, or had not been analysed as it should have been. There could be no difficulty in carrying on the Government. They had placed their position before the public here, and had sent home despatches which would be made known to the public also as soon as practicable. He acknowledged the support of the local Governments and the public generally. He had received hearty support from all parts—first from Madras offering an increase of the salt duty, which was quickly followed by Bombay. There had been no expression of doubt or reluctance on the part of the local Governments to cordially co-operate with the Supreme Government. This is what might be expected as being what they have always done. The Government of India are always desirous of working with them. But it was important to restore a balance as quickly as possible. He spoke the opinion of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, when he said that until this was the case until they had a balance, their finances could not be said to be in a sound condition. The postponement of works will entail personal sacrifices and disappointment; and yet he felt assured that by so doing we lay up store of safety hereafter, and success in those great works of improvement to which the credit of Government is pledged.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

THE SALT (MADRAS AND BOMBAY) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey introduced the bill to enhance the price of salt in the presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on salt in the presidency of Bombay, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He said—

My Lord,—It may be convenient that I should first state, for the information of the Council and of the public, the circumstances which have led to the introduction of the present bill.

It will be remembered that when my hon'ble friend Sir R. Temple laid before the Council his Financial Statement in March last, he stated that the question of the revision of the salt duties throughout India had been, and was still, engaging the anxious consideration of the Government. He said that the inequality in the rates of duty, and in the market prices of salt in different portions of the empire was to be deplored, and that although there were financial and other obstacles in the way of equalising the duties and price, the Government would keep this steadily in view as an object for ultimate attainment.

Your Excellency and the Council well know how great an interest was at all times taken in this question by the late Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, and the measures which were inaugurated before he left this country, and which have been vigorously followed up since your Excellency's arrival, will, I trust, produce a great effect in cheapening the price of salt in those parts of India where the supplies are the most deficient, and the prices highest. Of those measures, which will, if successful, help to pave the way at some future time, to the accomplishment of that great desideratum, the equalization of the salt duties throughout India, I shall have to speak more particularly when I introduce the bill standing in my name, to provide rules for the manufacture and sale of salt in Northern India.

Much opprobrium, which in my opinion has been altogether undeserved, has often been thrown upon the Government of India for the policy under which it raises every year a

SCOTLAND, SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC.*

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 30.)

This is a pleasant book enough, not attaining any high degree of literary merit, but written in a clear and lively style, and containing a mass of curious information about the customs, sports, superstitions, and ecclesiastical regulations of Scotland. Like all compilations, it is perhaps a little wearisome to read straight through, nor will it bear comparison in point of originality and spirit with such a work as Chambers's *Traditions of Edinburgh*; but taken in bits, and considered as an *omnium gatherum* of good stories and historical gossip, it is very amusing. A writer on Scotland must always be under this disadvantage, that while the Waverley Novels have given everybody a superficial knowledge of Scottish history, few people care to understand it thoroughly; in short, the subject is at once unknown and hackneied. In spite of this difficulty, Dr. Rogers has performed his task successfully, and the rough, quarrelsome, hard-drinking life of the North, with a thread of religion running through it all, is vividly set before us. People who like minute particulars as to how their ancestors dressed, what they had for dinner, and what wages they gave their servants, will find their curiosity fully satisfied in the present work. Here they may study the details of a fashionable dinner party at the beginning of the last century, when good society was well content to dine at four o'clock, and to begin its meal with plain barley-broth. Modern elegancies were then hardly known. Dr. Rogers might have quoted, though he does not, Chambers's story of the beautiful Duchess of Queensberry, whose English manners were shocked at seeing her guests eat with their knives; how she used to scream and beg them not to cut their throats, and how she used to bring the unfortunates to shame by sending them a silver spoon or fork upon a salver. Drinking-glasses had only just become common. Armstrong of Sorbie, a Border laird of the last century, was wont to comment grimly on the increased luxury of table-furniture by saying that "the world was better when there were more bottles and fewer glasses." Six or eight hours of steady afterdinner drinking was the rule of private houses, while revelry ran still higher in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Clubs, and their provincial imitations. Dr. Rogers animadverts with justice on the discreditable license of such gatherings, but mars the effect of his censure by his grandiloquent climax:—"The levity of the club-house stalked abroad, and poisoned social manners." This "poisoning of manners" extended to the most solemn seasons; "latewakes" and funerals were made the excuse for boisterous merry-making:—

"Dying persons anticipated the gathering of their friends on these occasions with considerable satisfaction, and not unfrequently gave instructions that liberal festivities should be provided. Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Bart, of Forgien, a Judge of the Court of Session, died in March, 1727. Dr. Clark, his Lordship's physician, in calling at his residence on the day of his decease, was admitted by his Lordship's clerk. 'How does my Lord do?' inquired the physician? 'I houp he's weel,' replied the clerk, who conducted the physician into a room, and showed him two dozen of wine upon the table. This was a sufficient intimation of his Lordship's decease. Other visitors presented themselves, and the clerk proceeded to relate full particulars of his Lordship's last hours, as he hastily passed the bottle. The visitors rose to depart. 'No, no, gentlemen,' said the clerk, interrupting their egress, 'it was the express will o' the dead that ye should fill ye a' fou,' and I maun fulfil the will of the dead.'"

Another of Dr. Rogers's stories is so good that we cannot resist quoting it:—

"Bargains and transactions of all sorts were commenced or ratified with libations of ale or whisky. 'Here's to the gude cause,' said a Scottish soldier to his comrade, as he quaffed a gill of whisky immediately before a battle. 'Oh, man, an' drinkin' wad do it!' heartily responded his associate."

One passage we notice where the author has been somewhat too proud of the "original materials" of which he speaks in his preface. Discoursing upon the Scottish adventurers who flocked to England on the accession of James I., he says in his grand way, "A couplet composed at their expense we have excavated from an oblivion in which perhaps some northern readers may might be glad to see it allowed to rest." Then follows the doggerel sarcasm,

Bony Scot, all witness can,
England has made thee a gentleman.

As it happens, the couplet so depreciatingly introduced can scarcely be said to be "excavated from oblivion," seeing that it is to be found, together with some other lines still more insulting, in the Second Series of *Tales of a Grandfather*—a book which most, one would think, be completely forgotten. Northern readers must be sensitive indeed if they wince at the repetition —we beg pardon, the excavation—of lines already quoted by Sir Walter, a good Scotsman if ever there was one. The sneers of English ballad-mongers are as nothing to the facts, recorded both by Scott and by our present author, of the bounty by which the Scots Queue Volante' was induced to support the treaty of Union. Lord Banff, with an utter lack of the spirit of the French noble who said that twenty thousand crowns was too little to go to hell for, changed his religion and sold his vote for eleven guineas—an example of the proverbial poverty, without the proverbial pride, of his country.

Of course there is a chapter on Witchcraft, containing the usual horrid accounts of tortures; the usual stereotyped confessions of charms and spells, only interesting as illustrating the witch scenes in *Macbeth*, of tempest raising, of nocturnal orgies, where Satan sat at the head of the board, wearing boots split open at the toes to fit his cloven feet; and the usual conclusion of fire and faggot. The Kirk, which did its best to destroy comparatively harmless superstitions such as pilgrimages to holy wells and the extinguishing of fires on Midsummer Eve, encouraged the far darker and more debasing belief in Witchcraft. It was unlawful to marry or buy on a Sunday, but highly laudable to burn a sorceress:—"About the year 1650, the Kirk-session records of Glammis report that on a particuiar Sunday public ordinances were omitted, on account of the minister being absent at the execution of a witch." Sunday was also the day on which the Church Courts met to examine witnesses, as will reports, in which inquisitorial capacity they gave sufficient ground for the sarcasm of Sir Andrew Weldon:—"Their Sabbath exercises are a preaching in the forenoon, and a persecuting in the afternoon." "New Presbyter was but Old Priest writ large;" and excommunication was lustily fulminated against refractory marquises, earls, and men of high degree who still clung to "papistrie," with a vigour which would have done no discredit to Rome herself. Those who have read Bunyan's *Holy War* will remember how "the great Lord Will-be-will," convicted of harbouring Diabbonians, is "brought to do penance in the open place," as a warning to the town of Mansoul. From this book before us we may get a good idea of the treatment to which the high-spirited and wayward hero of the allegory was subjected for his soul's health; and if this, or aught like it was the "godly discipline" contemplated by the framers of our Communion Service, we certainly may be excused from joining in the prayer for its restoration. Lord Will-be-will had many fellowsufferers in real life who were forced to expiate their religious and political shortcomings by doing penance in sackcloth or acknowledging their offences on their knees. This last humiliation was inflicted in 1647 by the Presbytery of Lesmahago on no less a man than the Duke of Hamilton, with the additional aggravation of a public confession in his own parish church. Our pity is particularly excited for the Romanist Lord Gray, who, having professed himself willing to receive instruction in the Protestant doctrine, somehow or other was never at leisure to see his religious teachers. The Synod of Fife at last brought him to the point in 1612 by depriving four of their number "to wait on him at his residence every Tuesday and Wednesday, for three months without intermission," the victim being bound over in the meanwhile not to bear mass, and "to behave himself dewtifullis in frequenting the kirk for hearing of the Word, and keep the tyme assigned to his lordship for conferis." Duncan Shadeen in 1644 had a far less kindly visitation of four zealous Scotch Protestants. It is no marvel that under this *peine forte et dure* his lordship was soon reduced to submission.

If lords and ladies were excommunicated, fined, and imprisoned, the commonalty did not fare much better. Merry-making of every sort was frowned upon:—"Dramatications of 'minstrell and piper' were proscribed. In 1569, 'two poets' were hanged." We find some people getting into trouble with the Kirk-sessions for abstaining from work on Christmas Day; others are in as evil plight for watering kail, or gathering nuts on the Sabbath. David Blyth, guilty of "shedding of blood" (*i.e.*, going out shooting) "on the Sabbath day," is condemned by the Presbytery "to stand at the kirke doore of Ebdie, Sonday next, barefooted and bareheadit, with the gun in his hand wherewith the blood was shedde, untill the last bell, and thairafter to sitt before the pulpitt the tyme of sermon, and after sermon to acknowledge and confesse upon his knees his sin, and then be received." John Smart, flesher, is fined eight marks for having "pott on a rost at his fire ye last fasting day." More serious offenders were "jagged;" that is, clad in sackcloth, they were made to stand during the hour before morning service with their necks enclosed in a strong iron collar fastened to the church wall. Undoubtedly this spectacle of a neighbour doing public penance on the repentance-stool would contribute greatly towards relieving the tedium of a four hours' service, during which snuff and sleep were alike prohibited. The marvel to a modern reader is that any people should have been found to endure such petty despotism. We question whether the most ardent of Ritualist young gentlemen that ever donned a surplice and sang in a choir, or the most obedient of Ritualist young ladies that ever sat up till midnight making Easter decorations, and rose in time for seven o'clock matins, could be induced to array themselves in sackcloth and stand barefoot upon a stool in sight of the whole congregation; and what is more, we further question whether any curate, however lofty in his ideas of priestly authority, would dream of imposing such a penance. Only the other day the newspaperreading public stood aghast because, in the seclusion of a convent, women were found to kiss the floor and walk cinders on their heads; yet Scotland, in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, contemplated with equal indifference a duke on his knees before a presbytery, and a village wife pilloried at the kirk-door.

Before we take our leave of Dr. Rogers, we must note a pleasing bit of law:—

"Towards the close of the last century, Mr. Alexander Brodie, minister of Dunino, Fifeshire, was presented by the Earl of Kellie to the neighbouring parish and better living of Carnbee, on the condition, stipulated in writing, that he would not trouble his patron for repairs on the church property, or for an augmentation of stipend. Mr. Brodie, having entered on his new living, proceeded to claim the full rights of the cure. In defence, Lord Kellie produced the minister's letter, and the subject was discussed in the Court of Session. The Court ruled that the compact was illegal, and gave a decree in favour of the incumbent. 'A minister is not obliged to keep his word, indicates the case in the margin of the Court Records."

* *Scotland Social and Domestic. Memorials of Life and Manners in North Britain.* By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot.; Historiographer to the Historical Society of Great Britain. London: Printed for the Grampian Club. 1869.

HACKLAENDER'S MILITARY LIFE IN PRUSSIA.*

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 30.)

The writings of the German Hacklander have a considerable resemblance of style to those of the English Sterne, but the similarity arises from no plagiarism of his predecessor, on the part of Hacklander, but more probably from the similarity of impressions made in the early life of both. Sterne was born in a barrack, Hacklander was early pressed into the Prussian army; both delight in cynical portraits of military life, both humorously deal with the incidents of a garrison existence: but while the German never indulges in the coarseness which disfigures the Englishman's writings, he never equals the pathos which Sterne introduces into his works. In most of Hacklander's productions we find characters which immediately recall to the reader Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, but they are neither so artistically developed nor so generally appreciable as are their parallels in the pages of *Tristram Shandy*. So few Englishmen read German fluently, while fewer still appreciate the innermost German life, that Hacklander's works have been little read in this country; but a translation of his most famous book has now appeared in French, which may possibly direct popular attention to its German original.

Hacklander was born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1816. He served for two years in the Prussian army, and had attained the rank of non-commissioned officer, when he met with a serious accident to his right hand at a review, and was compelled to return to civil life. He took up his residence at Stuttgard, where he commenced literary labours: he there published his first work, "The Soldier in Time of Peace," which attracted much attention in Germany, and obtained for him a Mecenas in the shape of the Master of the Horse to the King of Wurtemberg, Baron Traubenheim, who took him with him as his secretary during some travels in the East. On his return the King gave him employment at Court, and appointed him secretary to the heir presumptive, with whom he travelled through Sicily, Italy, Belgium, Northern Germany, and Russia. In 1849 Hacklander served on the Staff of Radetsky in the Italian campaign; and, returning to Germany, was present at the occupation of Baden, and took part in the capture of Rastadt by the Prince of Prussia. In 1859 he was summoned to Vienna by the Emperor of Austria, and remained at the Imperial head-quarters until after the battle of Solferino. He thus acquired considerable military experience, of which he has largely availed himself in his writings. The translation which forms the subject of the present notice naturally lacks some of the vigour of the original, and in some places —such as where German military technical phrases have had to be translated into French—notwithstanding explanatory foot notes, some amount of humour has been lost. Nevertheless, those who do not read German with ease will find it a book well worth perusal, if only to show them that the German mind is not, as is popularly supposed in England, as utterly phlegmatic and incapable of wit as more than one high authority has pronounced the Scotch to be. It is to be regretted, by the way, that German authors and publishers do not discard entirely from all publications, as they have already done from scientific works, the Gothic character, and adopt the Roman, for it is the terror inspired by the former, much more than the difficulty of the language, which deters foreign readers. Nothing would be lost in Germany by such a course, as every man with any pretence to education is thereand of these the proportion to the population is larger than in England—can read from the Roman character as readily as from the Gothic.

Captain Le Maitre's translation includes four parts of Hacklander's work. In the first part a young man full of chivalrous ideas, derived from reading romances, despises the prosaic life of a draper's apprentice, to which he has been consigned, and thirsts to follow the profession of arms. He pictures to himself how noble he would look on a proud war-horse, how fierce he would be in battle, and how mild and humane to captive women. His desire to become a soldier—the only line of modern life in which he supposes chivalry to linger—is at length gratified; his relations allow him to enter the Prussian Artillery as a volunteer. He quickly discovers how far the reality of a soldier's life is removed from his ideal. There is little romance or chivalry in settling drill or commission matters, still less in dreary guards or sentry duties. The uniform to which distance lent such an enchantment is at first uncomfortable, afterwards commonplace, and a thorough distaste for military life is engendered by an imprisonment in the garrison cells as the punishment for a boyish escapade. The details of the picture are filled in with much humour. The non-commissioned instructor of drill, who, by some process of unconscious cerebration, perceives the presence of an officer behind him, and immediately assumes a position of rigid equilibrium; the energetic and indefatigable sergeant-major, whose whole world is bounded by the walls of the barrack square; the officer who cringes servilely before his superiors, and domineers tyrannically over those whom military discipline subjects to his unquestioned rule, as well as the other class of officer who supports the rights of his inferiors even at his own cost, are all admirably drawn by a skilful pen which never seeks to overstep the line of exaggeration. Equally well drawn, too, is the middle-class society of a German garrison town, where etiquette and pomposity reign supreme, and here and there well-delivered sallies are made against the perpetual 'propensities of the German soldier for wine, tobacco, and food. The disappointment of the romantic recruit, who had imagined that in the barrack-room he would find men animated with the same quixotic views as himself, is deep when he discovers that those whom he imagined to be heroes of chivalry have no higher idea than Westphalian hams and sausages. It is also a very different thing to ride a proud war-horse in imagination and to perform the equestrian feats required in a military riding-school. No heroes of romance that either Hacklander's recruit or we ourselves have read of suffered under the agony of the backboard, or experienced the not always painless inconvenience of riding a rough horse without stirrups; nor did they have to wash, feed, and clean off the side of a shaggy trooper with a curry-comb, and to be deprived of their dinner until their task was completed to the entire satisfaction of a lynx-eyed sergeant. In more countries than Prussia recruits must have often found their Utopian visions sadly disappointed by the reality, and the charm of a uniform by the weariness of the constant labour which it entails. We are by no means inclined to take a gloomy view of the recruiting-sergeant, and accepted the bounty.

In the second part of the work, the young recruit of the first part has to a certain degree become habituated to military life, and has been elevated to the responsible post of a non-commissioned officer. In this capacity, he is entrusted with the care of a guard, from which he absents himself to pay a visit to his ladylove; instead of being discovered and severely punished as he is returning, he has the good fortune to capture an escaped criminal, who had been condemned for murder. This seizure gains for him much praise, and causes his absence from his post to be unnoticed. As a non-commissioned officer he gains a considerable insight into the working of the military system, and appreciates the chain of responsibility which connects the highest ranks of the service with the lowest. On one occasion, the Inspector-General came to review the troops of the garrison in which he was stationed. All was most excellent, and one manœuvre alone remained to be executed. This was the advance of deployed battalions. The lines moved with unwavering rigidity until, when one battalion was within a few paces of the Inspecting General, some man in the centre put his foot in a hole, stumbled, and nearly fell. The equilibrium of the whole line was rudely shaken—a hole in the ground had deranged this important evolution of war in an unprecedented and unforeseen manner; for, of course, in battle-fields there are no holes. The Inspecting General, at the end of the review, called the generals of divisions and brigades around him, and complimented them generally, but, turning towards the Colonel of the 16th Regiment, said, "Your battalion of Fusiliers alone lost their alignment, a little towards the end of a long march in line, but everybody has shown much attention, and the fault lay with the ground alone. I hope that you will allow the troops some days of repose from exertions, as a reward for their exertions." The General of division to which the 16th Regiment belonged repeated coldly the compliments of the Inspecting General, adding, "I am grieved, Colonel, that the 16th Regiment made a slight fault, but the ground was very unfavourable." The Brigadier of the brigade to which the 16th belonged, addressing the Colonel of the unfortunate regiment, said, "I am very much grieved that this fault has been committed in my brigade; without wishing to reproach any one, I must recommend you to exercise your battalions more frequently in marching in line." The Colonel of the 16th returns to his barracks, where he calls together the three officers commanding battalions, and says, in an irritable tone, "Gentlemen, you cannot expect that the Inspector-General could have failed to remark our faults and our grievous errors. I am deeply hurt that one of my battalions has been particularly commented upon for its bad uniform and its still worse marching in line. Yes, sir" (turning to the commanding officer of the Fusiliers), "I must tell you, with real vexation, that your battalion has spoilt the review of the whole corps; why the devil did you not notice the signs which I was continually making to you? I saw perfectly that your battalion lost step from the very first, and that its line was completely broken. To-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, the battalion of Fusiliers will parade under arms to march in line." The commander of the Fusiliers calls his captains aside; he is visibly troubled with wrath and exciteiment. "You will grant me, gentlemen," said he, beating the ground in rage with his left heel, "that I have certainly been at the greatest trouble to maintain the battalion in the best order possible. But what can a commanding officer do alone if he is not supported by his officers? I repeat now, gentlemen, what I have told you so often. You are too negligent, gentlemen, and too inattentive when the regiment is marching. What remarks do you think has the Inspector-General made? By your fault he has been disgusted with the whole review, and is doubtful whether he should not report the miserable state of the 16th Regiment to the King. To-morrow evening, at six o'clock, the battalion will parade under arms to practice marching." The captains go to their companies and call their subalterns to them; one of them says, "Gentlemen, I have made it a rule not to find fault with you before your inferiors, but after what has happened I should not be wrong in reprimanding you severely before the men. You neglect your duties. Do you know the result of the review? Our company has been pointed out as spoiling the whole of the review; you can imagine the anger of the Inspector-General. To-morrow morning, at four o'clock, the company will parade in full uniform under arms to practice marching." The subalterns assemble their sergeants. "Your conduct is unbearable, you are unfit to superintend the corporals. The Inspector-General says that he never has seen a regiment so bad as ours, and our company is the worst in the regiment. This afternoon there must be a parade to practice marching." The sergeants disappear into the rooms of the soldiers, who, instead of being allowed the repose recommended by the general, are immediately set to work to brush, clean, and prepare for the parade of the afternoon.

It seems to be a failing in writers of military romances that they fire off all their jests in the early part of their stories and retain none for the concluding portions. To this Hacklander is no exception. While the first portion of *Military Life in Prussia* teems with humour, the concluding part is but an ordinary love story; and in the same manner as in most ordinary love stories, the hero, who is but a private soldier, is raised by the most improbable coincidences, and in an impossibly short time, to the rank of a commissioned officer, and made to marry an heiress of the usual colossal fortune. This is the great fault in the book; the beginning is excellent, but it gradually falls away towards the end. Towards the conclusion, a specimen of actual service, evidently drawn from the experience of the revolutionary outbreak of 1849 in Baden, is introduced, but it is treated in the grandiose style, when a wild field might have been found in its incidents for humourous touches. We must not, however, forget to notice the description of the meeting of the republican conspirators, in which a Prussian non-commissioned officer of the most strictly Conservative type is inadvertently involved and almost arrested as an accessary. Hacklander, being a courtier and a Conservative, has thrown the whole power of his irony into his description of these republicans, and, although is picture his overdrawn, yet he hits them hard, and with justice, for the revolutionary party in Baden in 1849 consisted almost entirely of theoretical professors and hot-brained students. Their actions proved their ignorance and want of common sense, for no practical success would have resulted to such means as these intemperate demagogues did in order to obtain their end.

Captain Lo Maitre has performed his share of the translation carefully and well. He has dealt with the greatest difficulty, the technical expressions, as satisfactorily as any translator possibly could have done, and we have no hesitation in recommending those who cannot read Hacklander in the original, and yet would wish to see a humourous and lively description of middle class German life and of the interior economy of the Prussian military system, to cast a glance over *La Vie militaire en Prusse*.

* *La Vie militaire en Prusse.* Par F. W. Hacklander, t adult par le capitaine Léon Le Maître. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

BEARDS AND MOUSTACHES.

A GENTLEMAN writing to the *Times* pleads for beards for the army, and states that our soldiers have a right to our consideration in this respect as strong at least as that of the police. The beard would contribute, he says, to the health and comfort of the men, who are exposed with unprotected throats and chins to the severities of our variable climate. This letter reminds us of the wonderful revolution in ideas on the subject of hair which has taken place since the Crimean War. Previous to that event it required a large amount of moral courage on the part of a civilian to grow a moustache. The moustache was believed to be a military adjunct, indicative to some extent of haughtiness and ferocity. It was also connected, in the minds of the general public, with loose living, or such vagabond pursuits as authorship, circus-riding, picture-painting, and the like. No clerk in the City dared attempt to wear moustaches unless he were prepared to be thought idle and raffish by his employer; while a doctor or a solicitor with these decorations required a large amount of skill to remove the impression caused by his eccentricity. As yet the bar and the medical profession are so far conservative as not to have yielded altogether to the modern fashion. Doctors, as a rule, confine themselves to whiskers, and elderly barristers—the younger members of the profession are discarding the ancient custom of smooth faces, in order, probably, not to render the forensic wig a greater anachronism than it is. The attorneys, on the other hand, are vigorous patrons of the beard and moustache. Amongst the working classes the mechanics were the first to leave off shaving; by degrees the mode was adopted further down still, but it has never seems to have made converts amongst the agriculturists. There are young farmers who wear moustaches, but a ploughman would as soon think of buying a grand piano for his own pleasure as of appearing before his master in a beard or moustache. In fact, he still retains the old notions concerning the aristocratic character of the appendages. Here the question suggests itself. Before moustaches were generally worn, what did those men do who are now constantly caressing them? A vacant person, who can only stare through an eyeglass at the people in a drawing-room, when he is exhausted after five minutes' longing over a *carte de visite* album, would be observed always to fall back upon his moustache for distraction and employment. To be sure, the latest fashion in these things has limited the variety of the recreation. Before the habit was introduced of stiffening the points of the moustache, the vacant person could pull it down, or sideways, or twist it, or hold the ends of it between his lips; now he can only endeavour to maintain the ornament in the artificial line to which it has been brought. If fashion once more ordained close shaving, we are inclined to think that there are numbers of young fellows who would really suffer mental inconvenience from the change, and who, perhaps originally possessing but limited mental powers, would find themselves stricken dumb when their moustaches were gone, like the boy whom Scott silenced by secretly abstracting the button with which the youth was wont to play when delivering himself of his Latin grammar.—*Daily News.*

GAMBLING.

A WEEKLY contemporary, who publishes an article upon the gambling tables of Germany and their future prospects, is very sarcastic and regretful touching the futile efforts that have been made to suppress these dens. It appears, after all, that they are to have a longer lease of life than we supposed, and that their closing is liable to be postponed as often as the final retirement of a *prima donna*. The point that concerns us is not, however, so much the abolition of the peculiar amusement which is furnished for travellers by M. Benazet and his imitators, but the fact that while we are so virtuous in condemning the habits of the Continent in this respect, we forget that we are tainted with some of the bad leaven ourselves. Many good people believe that, save on the Turf, there is no gambling now in England. Crockford's and the other hells of St. James'-street are entirely things of the past, and we need never fear to hear of an estate being lost in a night across a board of green cloth, or that accumulated riches have been risked at the hazard of a single die. Now this is only partly true. The Turf monopolises the greater number of rich and desperate gamblers, and entices the smaller fry to follow in their destructive wake; but it is a mistake to suppose that a considerable amount both of anxiety and mischief is not still caused in London by the elder forms of speculation. Clubs afford special opportunities for gentlemen wishing to indulge in the vice of excessive card-playing. In most West-end establishments of this sort there is a snug, well-appointed little chamber, away from the distractions of conversation and the smoking hall, where every evening a table is laid out with the necessary furniture for games of chance, or of chance and skill. There may be a rule to limit the play, but it is scarce necessary to mention that this rule can be easily evaded. Here men come with just the same spirit of enterprise which prompts them to visit the tables at Homburg or Baden Baden. It may be said that the surroundings of the German institutions do not environ the staid club meeting. There is none of glittering rascality in the make-up of the place which we hear so much of from those who visit the Kursaal. The men know each other, and are altogether decorous and orderly, nevertheless many of them are led into extravagant losses which often entail serious domestic inconvenience. Even the bachelors have sometimes grave cause to regret their visitings in the enjoyment of which they date their first recognition of a circular from the billdiscounting spider from a day subsequent to a run of illluck at "écarté." However, people of this class do not, as a rule, either require or deserve much sympathy or notice. There is, however, an increase in the appetite for gambling in the City of late years which is almost as necessary a portion of the establishment as the bar itself. The City is full of billiard-rooms. Merchants complain of the incentives to idleness and dissipation that these places supply to young clerks. The music halls, together with skittle-alleys, are usually equipped with billiard-rooms also. To billiards *per se* no objection whatever is to be made. It is about as healthy an indoor pastime as could be devised. It is exercise to the hands, to the feet, to the eye, and to the nerves: but a passion for gambling with it is in young men one of the most fatal habits of the period. At "pool" any amount of money may be lost or won, and grave consequences indeed have ensued from the introduction of this fascinating form of billiards into the country. Night after night the billiard-rooms in every part of London are crammed with the devotees of the cue and the balls. At certain houses, even at the West-end, intending players have to wait long before they have an opportunity of getting a place at one of the private pool tables—for the rooms are so divided that a select party can engage one apartment entirely to themselves. These rooms are frequented by all classes of persons who can manage to put on a decent appearance; and here we venture to say, taking them together, there is as much gambling and as much money is passed within the twelve months as would rival systematic associations of Homburg and Baden. Those who suffer most from a taste for billiards are of course the gentry who with slender means trust themselves in a region of pleasures in which they can only hope to subsist for a very short season. We are not going to ask for anything so Quixotic as the suppression of billiard-rooms; we merely wish to dissipate a pharisaical notion that we are ever so much better than our neighbours. When Tattersall's shall be pulled down, when sporting events do not send half England into fevers of anxiety about the health and form of the favourite, when there are no card-rooms in the clubs, when "pool" is never mentioned where there is a billiard-table, we shall have a right to speak at the very top of our voices in order to tell our neighbours to take the beams out of their eyes. At present we should not be over severe with Homburg, with Baden, with Mentone, or with shabby and out-of-elbows Heligoland. Is it generally known amongst us that Jersey is a notorious gambling place? To be sure, the residents can neither win nor lose much money from or to each other; but the value of an income is relative, and in the pleasant island whose public accounts are in so desperate a muddle we have a kind of illustration of the state into which the ways and means of the gambler drifts when his calculations fail him. We have not as yet acquired the moral right to read homilies to Baden.—*Daily News.*

MORE ABOUT JUNIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The following promising announcement appeared under the head of "Intelligence" in the first number of the *Academy*:—

"The discovery of Junius, so often announced, has at length, we have every reason to believe, been placed beyond doubt by the researches of the Hon. Edward Twisleton, who has for the first time called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. Ch. Chabot. The results will shortly be made public, together with facsimiles of the autographs of Junius's Letters to Woodfall and George Grenville."

This led most people to expect an original contribution to the Junius literature from a man of learning and ability such as we all know Mr. Twisleton to be. But on turning to Mr. Murray's quarterly list of forthcoming works I find "The Handwriting of Junius professionally investigated by Mr. Charles Chabot, expert; with preface and collateral evidence by the Hon. Edward Twisleton; with facsimiles of all the Letters of Junius to Mr. Grenville and Mr. Woodfall, and 100 pages of letters of Sir Phillip Francis: 4to."

So it comes back to a question of handwriting after all, and a question to be settled by the testimony of experts—a kind of testimony which whether French or English, is notoriously distrusted by our Courts. Experts by the dozen have tried their hands on Junius, and some eight or ten claims, plausible enough to the uninitiated have already been made out in this fashion. The art is simple enough. To prove identity, pick out all the similar letters or strokes; to disprove it, the dissimilar. The very document on which M. Chabot has been at work was submitted to this process more than 40 years ago and the argument based upon it was, so to speak, discounted at the time. It was the subject of a conversation with Lord Braybrooke in 1837, reported in the *Diaries of a Lady of Quality* (p. 283, sec. edit.).

A Mrs. King (née Giles) received a copy of verses with an anonymous letter of four or five lines. The handwriting of the verses strikingly resembles the natural handwriting of Francis, and the verses (a suspicious fact) were owned by him. The accompanying letter is in a feigned hand bearing a strong resemblance to the coarser specimens of Junius, especially to the George Grenville letters, the authenticity of which is open to doubt. Of the exquisite penmanship of the letter to Garrick, and some other letters of undoubted authenticity, there is not a trace. Lady Temple's handwriting comes surprisingly near to these, and a strong claim for Earl Temple is based upon this similarity by the learned editor of the *Grenville Papers*, Mr. W. J. Smith. The anonymous letter to Mrs. King was lithographed by her brother, and largely distributed. A copy is in the library of Cashiobury, pasted into Woodfall's *Junius* by the late Lord Essex, who, in common with almost all who personally knew Francis, discredited his claim. Lord Macaulny, who had seen the letter, does not so much as mention it among his proofs. If it were worth while to examine the unpublished autograph from handwriting, perhaps more might be made out of Lady Temple's, or out of the private letter No. 6, in which there are three lines exactly resembling the handwriting of Hugh Boyd. The writer appears to have unguardedly broken into his natural hand. But Hugh Boyd's claim, though backed by an alleged avowal to Almon, has been definitively dismissed.—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 28. A DOMINICAN.

THROUGH THE VINEYARDS.

II.—COS D'ESTOURNEL AND BRANNE-MOUTON.
PAUILLAC, HAUT MEDOC.

ADJOINING Château Lafite, but in the commune of St. Estèphe, which forms the boundary of Upper Medoc and is the largest wine-producing district for miles around (its annual production amounting to something like five thousand tuns, and this, too, of a wine the lightness and delicate flavour of which are proverbial) are the vineyards of Cos d'Estournel, 140 acres in extent. Here there is no residential château boasting an historic name, but a fantastic-looking structure combining, among other styles of architecture, the Chinese, Indian, Moresque-Grecian, and Gothic. You enter the court of this remarkable edifice through a grand triumphal arch, surmounted by the arms of the D'Estournels and having Latin quatrains inscribed on its face, and discover it to be merely the "cuverie" and stabling of the vineyard. The erection of this bizarre structure is due to a former proprietor of the estate—one of those inspired cultivators who look to quality only, without the slightest regard to quantity. He indulged that most respectable eccentricity so far as to build a little palace at Bordeaux in which to store his wines, which he would send on experinental voyages to India and back, and where he had elegantly furnished salons to receive his customers, and cellars with handsome windows hung with rich silk curtains where the bottles of his prized Cos d'Estournel reposed in bins of gilded bronze.

A bullock cart was discharging its load of luscious-looking purple grapes, under one of the Moresque-Indian-Gothic arches, as we visited the cuverie, and the men were busily engaged in treading out the juice with their naked feet. Large wooden vats, each containing about a ton of grapes, stand in a row, and into these the grapes are thrown by the basketful, the treaders standing in the vats and working away at the huge pile of grapes with their feet. Each vat has a hole at the bottom, through which the juice runs off into a receptacle below, and when the treading is finished the refuse is thrown out and the vat refilled. The juice is then allowed to ferment for three days, when it is drawn off into casks, and the refuse, or "marc," is put into a powerful wine-press and squeezed dry, after which they are occasionally used for manure.

The yield of wine at this vineyard would be, I was informed, quite equal to that of an ordinary year, while the quality, so far as it was then possible to judge, did not promise to be up to a high mark. In the cuverie were seven vats, each of which held 20 tuns; and it was anticipated that all of these would be filled. Cos d'Estournel employs 280 people while the vintage is going on, at the same rate of wages as is paid by Lafite, and boards and lodges them at a neighbouring château belonging to the same proprietor.

Branne-Mouton, the vineyard I visited, belongs to Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, and enjoys the reputation being one of the best managed throughout Medoc. Here the yield was abundant and the quality pronounced to be first-rate. This knowledge was arrived at, it seems, by the exceedingly deep tint of the juice, and its remarkably sweet flavour when first pressed. The vintage had commenced earlier than usual. The peculiarity of this vineyard lies in all its vines being of one species, known as the Cabernet Sauvignon, pronounced by some authorities to be the king of vines. Like the rest of the vines in the district, they are trained against a light frame composed of uprights about twelve or fourteen inches above the ground, placed about a couple of feet apart, and having a horizontal rail running along the top; so that the vines, with all the new wood they make during the summer, are ordinarily no more than two feet in height, and never exceed three. The wine produced from the Cabernet Sauvignon grape has a rich perfume; and although Branne-Mouton only ranks as a second crû, still it heads the list, and it has more than once been a question with the Bordelais judges, who decide the particular rank in the principal wines in the department of the Gironde as to whether Branne-Mouton should not be elevated to the honours of a *premier crû*. Already its wines command the large price of 4,000 francs the tun. The vineyard, which is 136 acres in extent, produces in good years as many as 170 tuns, and employs during the vintage as many people as it yields tuns of wine, and at a higher rate of wages than is paid by any neighbouring proprietor—namely, two francs per day, with board. One reason of this may be because only people belonging to the immediate district are employed. To the tribe of wandering vintagers who sweep across the plains and down the hill-sides of Medoc as the season of the vintage approaches the vineyards of Branne-Mouton are forbidden ground.

During the vintage the people employed in the different vineyards of Medoc, whether they live in the district or have come from afar, generally devote their evenings to dancing, and many get themselves up in fantastic costume. The strolling vintagers travel about accompanied by their own musicians, who, in the majority of instances, are either halt or blind. On proceeding towards Pauillac in the evening, just as work was over for the day, I came upon more than one troop of vintagers returning home, robed for the most part in rags only a trifle less brilliant than the rainbow, with their attendant musicians playing some lively tune on violins held bass-viol fashion, or fifes, hurdy-gurdies, and guitars; while the bronze-complexioned, bare-legged bright-eyed, grape-besmeared children of the party danced merrily around them. Curiosity led me to follow one of these troops through the town, and up a long narrow turning leading out of one of the principal streets into an open court, at the end of which were a few white cottages with little garden patches in front growing unhealthy-looking flowers and trees. At one side were stabling for bullocks and cart-sheds, and an antique-looking stone wall surmounted by elaborate iron-work, in front of which some men, who had just left off work for the day, were washing their purple-stained legs and arms. At the side by which I entered was the cuverie, where other men were smoking their pipes or sleeping on the window-sills, with myriads of flies upon their grape-smeared limbs. Entering a large apartment beside the cuverie, through a low doorway that obliged one to bend almost double, I observed preparations for dinner already going on. Men and women were mixing together in an immense iron three-legged pot great lumps of fat with all kinds of vegetables. A fire of sticks was then lighted, the pot was set on to boil, and the moment its steaming odour was recognized the vintagers seated themselves at long narrow tables ranged along the room and in the courtyard and outhouses. The soup was now served to them in large earthenware bowls, from one of which several people would feed at the same time. Newly made wine, villanous to the taste, contained in cans resembling our ordinary watering pots without their roses, helped to wash down the coarse bread with which they were liberally supplied. A few drank out of stout glasses, but the men as a rule preferred raising the large cans to their lips, and drinking from the spout. When the dinner was finished the tables were moved on one side, and fiddlers and grinders of the hurdy-gurdy seated themselves on casks and struck up some lively tune; whereupon men and women danced a monotonous kind of waltz, the figure of which was remarkably simple, and never by any chance varied save when some dancer who had taken too much wine favoured the company with an extravagant *pas seul*. All the time dancing was going on a large, oft-replenished can of wine stood on the side table for those to help themselves at who pleased.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF TWO LADIES IN BRUSSELS.

THIS mystery has not yet been solved, though it is now clear that the inciting motive to the commission of the dreadful crime was plunder. It was not usual for the deceased ladies to retain large sums of money in the house; but a few days ago Madame Van de Poel went to her notary, and, complaining of the small interest which her investments in the public funds yielded, instructed him to sell out, so that she could invest the amount in house property, of which she owned a considerable amount. He obeyed her directions; and only the day before the murder paid her 11,000 francs in notes. The whole of this sum is missing, although 500 francs in gold and silver were left behind in a drawer in the room where the tragedy was enacted. The police have made an arrest on suspicion, but they are very reserved about the man. It has, however, transpired that the prisoner has several bruises and scratches on his face, and spots of blood on his clothes, and that he fails to give a satisfactory account of himself on the night of the murders. He is said to have been employed by Madame Van de Poel in repairs of her property, and may in this way have acquired a knowledge of the habits of the deceased, and the peculiarities of their dwelling. Intense excitement prevails in Brussels, where crimes of such magnitude have hitherto been rare.—*Daily News.*

THE PARISIAN STAGE.

M. JULES PREVEL, one of the theatrical critics of *Le Figaro*, has written a one-act comedy, called "Un Mari qui pleure," which has lately been brought out at the Théâtre Français with decided success. The action is carried on by two married couples—namely, Henri Laroche, an "avocat," and Gaston d'Ayrolles, a captain of dragoons, and their respective wives. Mdme. d'Ayrolles devotedly attached to her husband, has unint